

W5YI

National Volunteer Examiner Coordinator

REPORT

Up to the minute news from the world of amateur radio, personal computing and emerging electronics. While no guarantee is made, information is from sources we believe to be reliable. May be reproduced providing credit is given to The W5YI Report.

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NO-CODE PETITION FILED WITH FCC!

The *Space Coast Amateur Technical Group*, of Melbourne, Florida, has filed a formal petition for rule making with the FCC requesting a class of Amateur Radio license which does *not* require proficiency in the International Morse Code.

The petition was filed on March 16, 1989, by **William E. Newkirk, WB9IVR**, who is a technical writer for nearby Collins/Rockwell International. It had been under consideration by his amateur group for the past two months.

The membership of their informal organization is made up of technicians and engineers employed at the Kennedy Space Center, Harris and Collins/Rockwell ...and students at the nearby *Florida Institute of Technology* where Newkirk conducts monthly amateur radio examinations.

Newkirk, 32, holds an Advanced Class license and has been licensed for 17 years. Bill said his early interest in ham radio persuaded him to pursue a high-tech career.

The Space Coast petition creates a new class of license to be known as the *Apprentice Class* and provides for the *grandfathering* and eventual elimination of the current Novice Class license. The new license class will not offer any privileges below 30 MHz.

Newkirk contends their proposal "is fair to those who now hold amateur licenses and maintains the incentive to upgrade to higher class licenses, yet

will allow newly licensed amateurs a wealth of privileges upon entry."

The group says the goals of the new *Apprentice* Amateur Radio license class are to:

- (1.) "...minimally disrupt the existing license structure to avoid disenfranchising current licensees;
- (2.) "...avoid isolating the newcomer from the mainstream of amateur radio operators and operations while maintaining the incentive to upgrade;
- (3.) "...provide attractive privileges for the newcomer so he or she will use their license once it has been issued;
- (4.) "...have a minimum testing burden on the examiner and candidate,
- (5.) "...conform to international treaties regarding amateur licensing requirements, and...
- (6.) "...form new base privileges for all higher classes of license."

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW LICENSE

It was felt that the name for the new Amateur Radio operator class should be one reflecting a positive attitude and should be different from the previous entry-level to aid in grandfathering the older licenses into the new structure.

Newkirk said he selected the name "*Apprentice*" by consulting the thesaurus of a popular word processing program to find a replacement for the

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word *Novice*. "The dictionary defines an apprentice as one who is learning by practical experience under skilled workers of a trade, art, or calling," he said.

"We feel the rule changes will be easier to make and testing will be easier to administer if a new name is assigned to the new license. The Novice Enhancement proceedings created two types of Technician Class licensees, those who passed the old Element 3 (receiving credit for the new Element 3B) and those who didn't. We do not want to create another 'old tech/new tech' condition to burden examiners in the *Volunteer Examiner System*."

There are some novel features to the *Space Coast* Petition for Rule Making. Licensees in the code-free *Apprentice Class* are limited to one 10-year term. "An *Apprentice* licensee is expected to achieve the Technician class within that time." An *Apprentice* may, however, retest prior to the conclusion of the license term to continue his *Apprentice* status.

Element 2, the present Novice written examination, will become the prerequisite for the *Apprentice* class and will deal primarily with operations, rules and regulations above 30 MHz. "It is expected that it will be necessary to expand the Element 2 exam from 30 to 50 questions to make a more comprehensive examination." The group also suggests that the Technician (Element 3A) question pool be beefed up with more questions on operations throughout the entire radio spectrum.

The new *Apprentice* license will have the following privileges:

(1.) All frequencies assigned to the U.S. Amateur Radio Service above 30 MHz. "International treaty requires code recognition below 30 MHz. The *Apprentice* licensee will have all frequencies from 30 MHz and up allocated to the amateur service assigned to him."

Newkirk also told us that his group strongly considered proposing the allocation of all of the ten meter band to presently licensed Novice and Technician level amateurs, but they were not able to get agreement among themselves on this point, so it was left out of their proposal.

(2.) All emission modes assigned to the Amateur Radio Service above 30 MHz will be available to the *Apprentice* licensee. "This will allow the *Apprentice*

class licensee to 'get his feet wet' in whatever mode operation interests him at the time."

(3.) 1500 watt peak envelope power output power limitations. "During the '*Novice Enhancement*' proceedings, a great deal of worry was spent over the newly licensed amateur 'cooking' himself with 1200 MHz energy. Other amateur license classes are not burdened with such restrictions, nor is there any educational requirement or 'time-in-grade' requirement for other amateurs to learn about the biological effects of UHF and SHF radio frequencies before they are given carte blanche [authority] to operate those frequencies. An arbitrary selected power restriction would serve to separate the *Apprentice* from the mainstream of Amateur Radio operations."

(4.) *Group D* (two letter prefix followed by the radio district numeral and a three letter suffix) will be issued to the *Apprentice* licensees. "*Group D* is already used for the current entry-level license and will continue to be used for that [purpose]."

(5.) Examiner requirements will be the same as for the current Novice license. (i.e. two unrelated examiners over age 18 holding current General or higher class licenses.)

"The examining scheme is workable and avoids putting stress on the *Volunteer Examiner System* ...and permits flexibility in holding examination sessions for *Apprentice* candidates." Newkirk is very familiar with the educational/testing phases of amateur radio. He conducts ham classes at Brevard Community College ...and has administered examinations through the ARRL-VEC since the VE/VEC system started in 1984. Bill is also in the process of developing an amateur radio club at Hoover Junior High School in Indialantic, Florida.

IMPACT ON OTHER LICENSES

"There is no impact on Technician and higher grades of license beyond the expected growth in the 'popular' portions of the VHF spectrum. The Novice Class license will no longer be issued or renewed when the *Apprentice* license is made available."

"Novices will acquire the same privileges as the Technician license for the term of their current license. Novice class licensees renewing their license will be issued the *Apprentice* license [which

"I am a currently licensed Extra Class amateur radio operator and will be a volunteer examiner. I have never had my license revoked or suspended. I do not own a significant number of VHF or UHF antennas. I am a Novice Class licensee, the following signed statement, and a copy of my license, will be provided to the ARRL-VEC for their use in the process of developing an amateur radio club at Hoover Junior High School in Indialantic, Florida."

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"Canadian amateurs already enjoy considerably greater freedom to use the most popular high-frequency mode, single-sideband emission, than do their U.S. counterparts. In every single one of the high-frequency bands, U.S. regulatory limits on radiotelephony operation are more restrictive than those of Canada. Furthermore, U.S. limits are defined in terms of emission type, and not only in terms of bandwidth. If the purpose of the Department's proposal is indeed to bring about equity between U.S. and Canadian amateurs, as the Department states, then the proposal is unnecessary and should be abandoned or significantly modified."

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Price adds, "We are concerned, too, that a change in FCC regulations is cited as having precipitated the Department's proposals. As you know, ARRL has exercised considerable restraint in seeking radiotelephony privileges for U.S. amateurs, in recognition of the desires of amateurs in other countries — particularly those whose native language is not English. U.S. voice subbands could be wider than they are today, and still be in conformity with IARU band plans. The slight expansions in U.S. voice subbands implemented several years ago were tailored with the stated needs of amateurs in other countries firmly in mind — to a much greater degree, I am sorry to say, than was evident when a Canadian voice subband was created at 7050-7100 kHz. As a result of that unilateral Canadian move, which I know was not supported by CRRL, ARRL was put under considerable pressure to ask the FCC to follow suit. We could have done so; we did not."

"If the Department wishes to deregulate amateur radio mode subbands in Canada, and to rely on voluntary compliance with good operating practice to avoid domestic and international difficulties, of course it has every right to do so. This approach is taken by a majority of the world's telecommunications administrations, and the Department is substantially correct in stating that the amateur community is self-policing. The real question is how Canadian amateurs will respond to deregulation. We have every faith in our Canadian brethren to act responsibly, if given the proper guidance. However we believe that it is a responsibility of the Department, in proposing to upset the existing equilibrium, to emphasize to its licensees the extreme importance of Canadian amateurs observing the voluntary band plans that have been developed through the representative international mechanisms of the IARU. We were disappointed to find no such reference in the notice, nor in the proposed regulatory text. In the absence of such guidance, Canadian amateurs might easily infer that deregulation means they can use any mode they like, anywhere they like, without regard to interference that might be caused to stations operating in accordance with international agreements."

The Dayton Amateur Radio Association is looking for three amateurs, general class or above, to work as camp counselors in Boy Scout, Girl Scout and YMCA camps in southwest Ohio this summer. In addition to regular counselor functions, the amateurs will demonstrate Amateur Radio and teach a Novice class. It is an excellent opportunity to earn some money, have a summer camp experience and be

provided with modern amateur equipment. If interested, Call Terry Falknor/N8EEO, at 513-698-5354 or write to him at: 5335 Garland Road., West Milton, Ohio 45383. [DARA's **Bob McKay/N8ADA** told us that "...our normal supply of applicants has dried up and we now find it is too late to put classified ads in magazines."]

MORE ON HERB SCHOENBOHM, KV4FZ

We are still getting letters commenting on the controversial amateur operation of **Herb Schoenbohm/KV4FZ** of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. One of the letters received this week charges that Schoenbohm is willfully and maliciously interfering with ...and trying to destroy the 14.313 MHz *Maritime Mobile Net*. Schoenbohm objects to what he feels is illegal international third party traffic.

We were also forwarded copies of two petitions *supposedly* initiated by the *St. Croix and St. Thomas Amateur Radio Clubs* to Virgin Island Police Commissioner Milton Frett where Schoenbohm works as the Chief, Communications Officer. The petitions ask that his "extra-curricular activities" [operating ham radio] be curtailed during working hours.

Frett is quoted in the March 15th *Virgin Islands Daily News* as saying Schoenbohm "...has not violated any police procedures through his transmissions on amateur radio frequencies... and that some of the individuals who signed the petition did not know Schoenbohm, were not licensed amateur radio operators or said they were misled as to the true purposes of the petition. ..Furthermore, the monitoring of the radio frequencies has resulted in the interception of many criminal activities ...The most recent was the December 28, 1988, homicide involving William Weatherwax." Weatherwax, now convicted of second degree murder, was one of the individuals that signed the petition to curtail Schoenbohm's ham radio operation!

Schoenbohm, charging the *St. Croix Amateur Radio Club* with defamation of character and libel, has now asked for a newspaper published apology before proceeding with litigation.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS VIEW 220-222

Mark E. Crosby, is president and managing director of the **Special Industrial Radio Service Association** (SIRSA), which represents radio users in industries such as agriculture, petroleum, mining

1 Each 10 or more (Qty.)
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1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00 24.00 25.00 26.00 27.00 28.00 29.00 30.00 31.00 32.00 33.00 34.00 35.00 36.00 37.00 38.00 39.00 40.00 41.00 42.00 43.00 44.00 45.00 46.00 47.00 48.00 49.00 50.00 51.00 52.00 53.00 54.00 55.00 56.00 57.00 58.00 59.00 60.00 61.00 62.00 63.00 64.00 65.00 66.00 67.00 68.00 69.00 70.00 71.00 72.00 73.00 74.00 75.00 76.00 77.00 78.00 79.00 80.00 81.00 82.00 83.00 84.00 85.00 86.00 87.00 88.00 89.00 90.00 91.00 92.00 93.00 94.00 95.00 96.00 97.00 98.00 99.00 100.00
1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00 24.00 25.00 26.00 27.00 28.00 29.00 30.00 31.00 32.00 33.00 34.00 35.00 36.00 37.00 38.00 39.00 40.00 41.00 42.00 43.00 44.00 45.00 46.00 47.00 48.00 49.00 50.00 51.00 52.00 53.00 54.00 55.00 56.00 57.00 58.00 59.00 60.00 61.00 62.00 63.00 64.00 65.00 66.00 67.00 68.00 69.00 70.00 71.00 72.00 73.00 74.00 75.00 76.00 77.00 78.00 79.00 80.00 81.00 82.00 83.00 84.00 85.00 86.00 87.00 88.00 89.00 90.00 91.00 92.00 93.00 94.00 95.00 96.00 97.00 98.00 99.00 100.00
1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.

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and construction. He recently told an audience at a recent Washington, D.C. mobile radio conference that SIRSA is taking a low profile on the [220-222 MHz] issue "because I really don't want to do battle with the amateurs."

"They have been extremely successful in communicating their desires to Congress and to the FCC to retain everything in the 220-222 band. If the FCC were to allocate that spectrum, we'll use it -- we'd love to use it."

"Will there be a product there? I don't know whether Motorola ...or any other major manufacturers even have any interest in producing a product line in only two megahertz. Right now, the first thing we have to worry about is handling the amateurs. They're very vocal."

FCC WILL NOT HOLD 220 MHz. HEARINGS

According to **Arthur Kay/W5APX**, the information reported elsewhere that the FCC will hold public review hearings on the 220-222 MHz reallocation is unfortunately not true ...and has been known to be not true for several weeks.

W5APX has been active in mailing letters to Congress on the 220 issue. He received a letter dated February 14 from Sen. Jim Sasser (D-TN) originally stating that the FCC had informed the senator that such hearings would be held. Shortly thereafter, various hams involved in the general effort, as well as the ARRL, checked out this information and found that the FCC had made no such decision.

Confirming this information is another letter from Sen. Sasser to W5APX, which stated: "In my letter to you dated Feb. 14, I mentioned that the Commission would hold public review hearings sometime within the next 2 months to examine this issue. I regret to inform you that this information is inaccurate. It appears that an official with the FCC erroneously told a member of my staff that the decision to hold public hearings had already been made when in fact it had not."

"This being the case, I have again contacted the FCC to strongly urge every favorable consideration to scheduling public hearings to openly discuss this matter. I have also requested that I be kept informed of any action taken by the Commission in this regard, and I will be in touch with you as soon as I receive the information." Even if the FCC were to

hold hearings to review the FCC action reallocating 220-222 MHz to business interests, it would not necessarily be an indication that the decision would be changed (absent court action), in light of the fact that Congress declined to pass any legislation that would direct the FCC to roll back the reallocation.

MAJOR ARMSTRONG TO BE HONORED!

The year 1990 is a very important year in the history of radio. The date December 18, 1990, marks the 100th birthday of **Major Edwin Howard Armstrong**, who was the pioneer responsible for the advent of wideband FM radio and the superhetrodyne receiver, which is used in every modern radio receiver. Because of his life-long dedication and devotion to the research and development of the radio industry, which some major U.S. corporations dismissed as unimportant, he should be properly recognized for his accomplishments in the radio communications field.

All through 1990, **The Major Armstrong Memorial Amateur Radio Club (MAMARC)** will be sponsoring events to commemorate his achievements in the radio broadcasting field. The club is seeking other amateur operators from around the world that are willing to research the accomplishments of the Major and to become an official MAMARC Special Event Station that will participate in around-the-world, FM-relayed contacts. These stations will be sent special QSL cards that will bear the callsign, **W2XMN**, which was Major Armstrong's callsign for the first experimental FM radio station located in Alpine, New Jersey. These QSL cards would be distributed to other stations as they contact them after each around-the-world FM QSO.

If you are interested in participating in this historical occasion and becoming an official MAMARC/W2XMN Special Event Station, please contact: **Barry Group/N2HDW**, the 100th Birthday Committee chairman with the following information: name, address, callsign, license class and current operating bands. Send this information with a SASE to: **M.A.M.A.R.C., c/o 100th Birthday Committee, Box 581, Alpine, N.J. 07620**

• On March 30th, the FCC will be making a final decision on its proposal "to **relax the Part 15 rules** to permit an unlicensed general class of RF devices with increased frequencies of operation and no restrictions on type of usage, bandwidth or modulation type." We will cover in detail in our next issue!

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FEBRUARY VE PROGRAM STATISTICS

<u>February</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
<u>No. VEC's</u>	<u>*63</u>	<u>*62</u>	<u>*62</u>
Testing Sessions	304	449	400
<u>VEC</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
ARRL	42.1%	45.2%	40.8%
W5YI	28.9	28.1	34.8
CAVEC	5.6	8.9	6.5
DeVry	5.6	5.6	6.0
Others	17.8	12.2	11.9
Year-to-Date Sess:	592	702	754
Elements Administ.	4775	8391	7284
<u>VEC</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
ARRL	43.9%	50.7%	43.6%
W5YI	18.6	24.8	28.7
CAVEC	6.3	7.3	7.1
DeVry	3.4	3.7	5.2
Others	27.8	13.5	15.4
Year-to-Date Elem.	8662	12800	12936
Applicants Tested	3258	4817	4311
<u>VEC</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
ARRL	51.1%	46.8%	43.4%
W5YI	18.8	24.0	29.1
CAVEC	5.6	6.9	6.7
DeVry	3.7	4.1	4.9
Others	20.8	18.2	15.9
Year-to-Date Tested	6197	7416	7624
February	1987	1988	1989
Pass Rate - All	61.7%	60.7%	61.7%
Pass Rate - W5YI	57.7%	53.5%	57.0%
Applicants/Session	10.7	10.7	10.8
Appl./Session W5YI	8.3	10.9	9.0
Elements/Applicant/All	1.5	1.7	1.7
Sessions Per VEC/All	4.8	7.2	6.5

Administrative Errors by VE's/VEC's

<u>February</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Defect. Applications	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%
Late Filed Sessions	2.3%	7.4%	0.5%
Defective Reports	0.7%	1.6%	1.3%

*Note:

The FCC Considers ARRL, W5YI and DeVry to be 13 VEC's each since VEC's are appointed on a regional basis. The 13 regions are: Call Sign districts 1 through 0 plus Alaska (11), Caribbean (12) and Pacific Insular areas (13).

Source: Personal Radio Branch
FCC; Washington, D.C.

FEBRUARY AMATEUR LICENSING STATS

<u>February</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	
New					
Amateurs	1805	1889	1624	1274	
<u>Upgrading:</u>					
Novices	1078	1106	1002	1134	
Technicians	342	329	303	332	
Generals	414	355	239	274	
Advanced	248	257	172	197	
Total:	1148	1450	1236	2077	
<u>Renewals:</u>					
Total Renew:	4773	4749	4193	521*	
Novices	379	381	376	64 *	
<u>Purged:(*)</u>					
Total Drop:	1603	714	693	890	
Novices	1136	478	378	402	
<u>Census:</u>					
Indiv. Oper.	418201	422082	433313	446452	
Change/Year		+3881	+11231	+13139	
<u>Indiv. Operators by Class:</u>					
<u>Extra</u>	<u>Advan.</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Novice</u>	<u>Total:</u>
<u>February 1986:</u>					
38931	98357	117407	84478	79028	418201
9.5%	23.5%	28.1%	20.2%	18.9%	100%
<u>February 1987:</u>					
41462	97727	115535	85913	81445	422082
9.8%	23.2%	27.4%	20.4%	19.3%	100%
<u>February 1988:</u>					
44205	98408	113949	94361	82390	433313
10.1%	22.7%	26.3%	21.8%	19.0%	100.0%
<u>February 1989:</u>					
47500	99491	114256	104113	81092	446452
10.6%	22.3%	25.6%	23.3%	18.2%	100.0%
Club/					
RACES &	(1985)	(1986)	(1987)	(1988)	
Military	2731	2535	2385	2264	
Total Active	420932	424617	435698	448716	
% Increase		+ .9%	+2.6%	+3.0%*	

(*) Again we want to remind you, that due to the ten year term license that started in January of 1984, the licensing figures that we now report monthly *will not be comparable* with previous years. Note that the number of renewals has already dropped drastically. Once all of the five year licenses have been cleared out of the FCC's data base, there will be no "ham radio dropouts" (purged records) until 1994. It is expected that the ham operator "population" will (artificially) expand during the next five years since new amateurs will be added to the FCC's records, but none will be deleted until their ten-year licence term expires.

[Source: FCC Licensing Facility/Gettysburg, PA]

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WIRETAPPING GONE WILD IN CINCINNATI

Bob Draise/WB8QCF was an employee of Cincinnati Bell Telephone between 1966 and 1979. He, and others, are involved in a wiretapping scandal of monumental proportions. They say they have installed more than 1,000 wiretaps on the phones of judges, law enforcement officers, lawyers, television personalities, newspaper columnists, labor unions, defense contractors, major corporations (such as Proctor & Gamble and General Electric), politicians (even ex-President Gerald Ford) at the request of Cincinnati police, and Cincinnati Bell security supervisors who said the taps were for the police. They were told that many of the taps were for the FBI.

Another amateur, **Vincent Clark/KB4MIT** a technician for South-Central Bell from 1972 to 1981, said he placed illegal wiretaps similar to those done by Bob Draise on orders from his supervisors ...and on request from local policemen in Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal law forbids installation of a telephone wiretap without a court order and authorization from the U.S. Attorney General. Violation of the 1968 law is a felony. Tapping a phone is as simple as having an extension line on a telephone, but not knowing it. Illegal wiretapping is cheap and easy.

According to a *Mt. Washington Press* write-up, you don't have to be a cop or a telephone lineman to place a wiretap. Anyone with \$50 can do it. The *Amazing Concepts Company* in Amherst, New Hampshire, sells a miniature telephone transmitter and automatic recorder for \$49.50. Ads for the product boast a three-mile range on any FM radio.

Draise and Clark have another thing in common. They were both fired from their jobs for engaging in prohibited activity. Clark was fired in 1981 for installing an unauthorized intercom system in a doctor's office ...Bob a couple of years earlier for installing a tap for a friend who wanted to keep tabs on his girl who had moved out. His friend implicated Bob when it became apparent that he had access to her conversations. It cost him his job.

I asked Bob how he got started in the illegal wiretap business. He said a friend called and asked him to come down to meet with the Cincinnati police. An intelligence sergeant asked Bob about wiretapping some Black Muslims. He also told Bob that Cincinnati Bell security had approved the wiretap

...and that it was for the FBI. The sergeant pointed to his Masonic ring which Bob also wore ...in other words, he was telling the truth under the Masonic oath ...something that Bob put a lot of stock in.

Most of the people first wiretapped were drug or criminal related. Later on, however, it got out of hand ...and the FBI wanted taps on prominent citizens. "We started doing people who had money. How this information was used, I couldn't tell you."

The Cincinnati wiretap operation has obtained national significance. It has been written up in countless newspapers ...including the *Los Angeles Times*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Cincinnati Post*, *Newsday* (New York), *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Plain Dealer* (Cleveland), the *Boston Globe* ...and many others. Southwestern Bell also is alleged to have been involved in illegal surveillance during the mid-1970's.

The January 29th *Newsday* said Draise had told investigators that among the taps he rigged from 1972 to 1979 were several on lines used by *Wren Business Communications*, a Bell competitor. It seems that when Wren had arranged an appointment with a potential customer, they found that Bell had just been there without being called. Wren's president is a ham, **David Stoner/K8LMB**. I telephoned Dave.

"We install and service telephone equipment and it is believable that Cincinnati Bell did not like the competition. We did get hurt as a company, but the focus does not belong on us ...or ham radio. Based on everything I have seen and heard I think the problem belongs with the regime that Hoover had at the FBI many years ago. If you remember, the FBI was found at one point to have extensive records on a huge quantity of civilians and some time ago ...about 1975 to 1978, they said they would not do it anymore."

"As far as I am concerned, the initial focus for all of this began with the FBI. The FBI apparently set up a structure throughout the United States using apparently the security chiefs of the different Bell companies. Most of this has apparently occurred in Bell areas. They say that there have been other cases in the United States like ours in Cincinnati but they have been localized without the realization of an overall pattern being implicated."

"The things that ties this all together is if you

go way back in history to the Hoover period at the FBI, he apparently got together with the AT&T security people. There is an organization that I guess exists to this day with regular meetings of the security people of the different Bell companies. This meant that the FBI would be able to target a group of 20 or 30 people that represented the security points for all of the Bell and AT&T connections in the United States. I believe the key to all of this goes back to Hoover. The FBI worked through that group who then created the activity at the local level as a result of central planning."

"I believe that in spite of the fact that many people have indicated that this is an early 70's problem - that there is no disruption to that work to this day. I am pretty much convinced that it is continuing. ...It looks like a large surveillance effort that Cincinnati was just a part of."

"The federal prosecutor Kathleen Brinkman is in a no-win situation. If she successfully prosecutes this case she is going to blow another case that has already gone to plea bargain. If she successfully prosecutes this case she is going to bring trouble down upon her own Justice Department. She can't successfully prosecute the case."

About \$200 million in lawsuits have already been filed against Cincinnati Bell and the Police Department. Several members of the police department have taken the Fifth Amendment before the grand jury rather than answer questions about their roles in the wiretapping scheme.

Bob Draise/WB8QCF has filed a suit against Cincinnati Bell for \$78 million for malicious prosecution and slander in response to a suit filed by Cincinnati Bell against Bob for defamation. Bob says they filed that suit against them knowing full well that what they have been saying is true. Right after they filed the suit, several policemen came forward and admitted to doing illegal wiretaps with them. The Cincinnati police said they stopped this in 1974 ...although another policemen reportedly said they actually stopped the wiretapping in 1986.

Now the CBS-TV program *60 Minutes* is interested in the Cincinnati goings-on and has sent in a team of investigative reporters. Ed Bradley from *60 Minutes* has already interviewed **Bob Draise/WB8QCF** and it is expected that sometime during April, you will see a *60 Minute* report on spying by the FBI. We also understand that CNN, Ted

Turner's *Cable News Network*, is also working up a "Bugging of America" expose.

• We have had the new Novice (Element 2) and Technician (Element 3A) question pools printed and they are now available. The new Novice examination pool contains 372 questions, the Technician Pool: 326 questions. Both pools must be used in all Novice and Technician examinations administered on or after November 1, 1989. The Novice and Technician booklets contain all questions, multiple choices with the correct answer identified. Cost is \$2.00 each, \$4.00 for both pools. Order from: **W5YI Marketing, P.O. Box #565101, Dallas, Texas 75356**. We are also in the process of adding one or two paragraph explanations to each question. Contact us if you would like to help us write the explanations. [We will send you the Novice and Technician pools at no cost if you would like to assist in writing short explanations to the answers.]

• Effective March 1, 1989, HRO, Inc., (dba **Ham Radio Outlet**) purchased EGE, Inc. The former EGE stores in Woodbridge, Virginia, and Salem, New Hampshire will become part of the Ham Radio Outlet chain, now totalling nine stores nationwide. All EGE personnel will become employees of HRO, Inc. **John Hoffman, WB4GJZ**, will manage the Virginia store, and **Curtis Brown, WB4KZL**, will continue as the New Hampshire store manager. HRO president **Bob Ferrero, W6RJ** has named **Jim Rafferty, N6RJ**, as National Sales Manager in addition to his position as Vice President of HRO, Inc.

• The Japan Amateur Radio League, Inc., announces that two special commemorative stations will be in operation during the spring and summer. **8J6APX** will operate from the **Asia Pacific Exposition** held in Fukuoka and **8J1YES** at the **Yokohama Exotic Showcase**. Both stations are on the air now. **8J6APX** operates CW/SSB/Packet 00:30-08:30 UTC (during July 1 - Sept. 1: 00:30-11:30 UTC) on 3.5/7/14/21/28/50 MHz ...and **8J1YES** operates all modes 01:00-09:00 UTC (during April 28-Oct. 1: 01:00-11:30 UTC) on 1.9/3.5/7/10/14/21/28/50/144/430 and 1200 MHz.

• The FCC has denied the **Petition for Rule Making** (RM-6559) filed by Nicholas W. Sayer of Stockton, California requesting to "Amend the Amateur Service Rules to Authorize Technician Class Operators to use Emission F1B" (Teleprinting) in segments of the 80, 40 and 15 meter bands.

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HAM HACKER STRIKES PLEA BARGAIN

Kevin David Mitnick, N6NHG, 25, of Panorama City, California, has pleaded guilty to one count of possessing sixteen unauthorized MCI long distance access codes and one count of computer fraud for gaining access to Digital Equipment Corp.'s computer system and stealing a security program. (See Jan. 1 Report p.10) The fact that Mitnick illegally infiltrated a computer located in Massachusetts from California over the phone lines made it a federal crime. Mitnick was previously convicted for similar activities in Santa Cruz.

Mitnick was considered so clever with a computer that he was initially held without bail and prison guards supervised his phone calls to keep him from accessing computers. He was not even permitted to dial the telephone. Mitnick will be imprisoned for 12 months and put on supervised probation for three years after his release if the plea bargain agreement is approved. Sentencing is scheduled for April 24. Two other charges in the December 1988 indictment against Mitnick will be dropped. The sentence was based on the dollar loss caused by Mitnick's activities, estimated at between \$100,000 and \$200,000 by DEC in computer "down time."

Defense attorney Alan Rubin said after the hearing that Mitnick was hacking "mostly as an intellectual exercise ... like Mount Everest, because it's there. There was no intent to damage computers and there's no military secrets being taken, no attempt to sell anything to the Russians," he said. "He's a very talented man with a lot of ability and for whatever reason ... there's been a misuse of that ability. This is not a case where you have someone destroying computers with a computer virus. He caused no damage. It was a hobby to challenge and see if he could get in. A computer company who could give him a chance to harness his talents would be well advised."

Rubin said Mitnick would seek psychological counseling once he is freed from prison so he can put his talents to good use.

AMATEUR RADIO IN JAPAN

Japan, with half the population of the USA, has four times as many ham operators ...and twice as many amateur stations. Thanks to the efforts of **Goh Kawai/KC6BQM** (of Stanford University's

Center for the Study of Language and Information) and **David Cowhig/WA1LBP** (an Alexandria, Virginia ham who makes a living translating Japanese patent documents) we have some interesting information concerning amateur radio in Japan - especially their code-free license.

There are ten call districts in Japan. The *Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications* which oversees the Japanese Amateur Radio Service reports the number of ham stations and operators as:

<u>Call District</u>	<u>Number of Ham Stations</u>	<u>Number of JARL Members</u>
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1	190,579	44,595
2	109,593	16,824
3	142,341	19,463
4	63,529	10,679
5	42,075	5,574
6	89,098	13,696
7	71,879	13,552
8	53,009	12,563
9	23,721	4,152
0	<u>39,329</u>	<u>6,728</u>

TOTAL: 825,153 147,826

<u>License Class</u>	<u>No. Licensed Operators</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
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First	12,615	.8%
Second/100W	48,224	3.0%
Third/10W Telegraph	89,153	5.5%
Fourth/10W Telephone	<u>1,457,976</u>	<u>90.7%</u>

TOTAL: 1,608,128 100.0%

Note that there are approximately twice as many operator ...as station licenses. The operator license is for life, while station licenses carry a five year term. Many hams operate as members of club stations.

The JARL (*Japan Amateur Radio League*) Callbook (1989 edition) claims to list roughly 870,000 callsigns and the difference may reflect growth over a period of several months. It does seem safe to say that the number of callsigns in Japan is in the 850 thousand range with one out of every six stations belonging to the JARL. The JARL Callbook (1989 edition) comes in a two volume set and costs 6,800 yen (about \$53 U.S. at 128 yen to the dollar).

The monthly issues of the largest Japanese ham magazine, *CQ Ham Radio*, at 500 pages evenly divided between articles and advertising, is closer to the size of a telephone book ...than to that of a US ham magazine. Japan's ham clubs are full of high school students and other enthusiastic newcomers.

Japan's Radiotelephone (*Fourth Class*) license, which requires radio knowledge at the [Japanese] junior high school physics level plus regulations and allows ten watts output on all bands except for 30 and 20 meters and all modes except CW. Applicants for the Third or Fourth Class license must either pass a course given by the JARL ...or a test administered by the government's *Radio Regulatory Bureau*. The separate station license requires an inspection by a representative of the JARL.

Seemingly in violation of ITU rules, the Japanese allow the 10 watt "no code" telephone license on most HF bands. They do this based on the international "escape" clause that allows any radio spectrum operation providing it does not cause harmful interference to other countries. No nation has ever complained about the no-code licensed operation of Japan's Telephone Class.

The Radiotelegraph (*Third Class*) license requires a 5 word-per-minute international Morse code test in English. It has the same privileges as Radiotelephone except that CW operation is permitted.

The *Second Class* license requires radio knowledge at the high school physics level plus radio regulations and a 9 word-per-minute international Morse code test. It allows 100 watts output on all bands. First and Second Class examinations are only given by the *Radio Regulatory Bureau* during the Spring and Fall. Stations running over 100 watts requires an on-site station inspection by the *Radio Regulatory Bureau*.

The *First Class* license requires a junior college physics level of radio knowledge plus regulations, a 12 word-per-minute international Morse English code test, and a 10 word-per-minute Japanese Morse code test. (The ARRL Handbook lists the Japanese Morse code in their digital communications chapter if you want to see what it looks like). First Class amateurs can operate all bands, any mode ...and have no power limit.

Japanese hams have a high occupancy on

their 430 - 440 MHz and 1260 - 1300 Mhz ham bands. Japan has no 220 Mhz ham band, no 902 MHz band ...and just 144 - 146 Mhz at two meters.

The largest peak in the Japanese ham population are teenagers between the ages 15 and 20 years of age. A secondary peak occurs between ages 40 and 50. Judging from news notes and dozens of pages of photographs of ham clubs in Japan in *CQ Ham Radio*, the Japanese have very many active ham clubs and school radio clubs.

The young overall age of Japan's ham population probably accounts for the high number who ultimately follow high technology careers. Japan probably has more technicians, engineers and scientists per capita than any country in the world.

It is obvious from the advertisements that most Japanese hams are limited to ten watts output and there is much more VHF/UHF/SF activity in Japan than in the USA. Advertisements for ten watt versions of familiar Yaesu, Kenwood and ICOM transceivers appeared more often for the 100 watt models sold here. Some interesting equipment advertised in the September issue included transverters for 1200 MHz and 2400 MHz, receiving and transmitting converters for *Oscar 13* work on 1200 MHz and 2400 MHz, FM TV transmitters and receivers for 1200 MHz, many yagis and dishes for 1200 MHz and up. A Tona 1200 MHz 10 watt output color TV transceiver with FM stereo audio (to NTSC standards) priced at US \$900 takes its input from a VCR or color camera and outputs a signal to channel 13 of a standard TV set.

There were also articles on the outlook for Sunspot Cycle 22, on homebrewing a foxhunting receiver [called "foxtailing" in Japan], achieving 9600 bps on packet without modifying your transceiver, a special article on *Oscar 13*, a few articles and short pieces translated from *Ham Radio*, QST and QEX, an article on the 4J1FS DXpedition to Malyj Vysotskij (an island Finland leases from the Soviet Union in the Bay of Vyborg, USSR), as well as columns on packet bulletin boards, on each ham band 160 meters to 1200 MHz, on packet radio, RTTY, SSTV, FAX, satellites, and EME.

Each issue of *CQ Ham Radio* has a special focus. The October issue, devoted to amateur television, includes articles on ATV transmitter and 1200 MHz preamp homebrewing projects and discussions of the relative advantages of AM ATV and FM ATV.